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### Brief Peace Notes.

... In a recent address delivered before several audiences in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, Prof. Bromley Smith, of Bucknell University, maintained that present jingo talk in regard to Mexico is due to the weakness of our unfortunate sister state. The same conditions of internal dissension might prevail in Germany without rousing a belligerent spirit. Our Government would probably issue a warning to American citizens to take care of themselves. We should try to put ourselves in the position of the Mexicans, asking how we should feel if the neighboring republic should land troops within our borders, ostensibly to protect its interests. Such a reversal of mental attitude would speedily reduce the cry for intervention.

... The following, from the speech of the Right Honorable David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussing the British budget before the House of Commons on April 22, 1913, is of interest and value. He says, in part:

"The largest increases since 1861 have been in armaments. I have pointed out that 1861 represented high-water mark at that date of the cost of armaments. It was then £28,285,000; it is now £74,544,000—an increase of £46,000,000. It was then growing at the rate of hundreds of thousands per year; it is now growing at the rate of millions a year. Since I have had the privilege of occupying my present office, expenditure on armaments has grown by £15,000,000, and I see no prospect of this very menacing growth coming to an end unless there is some fundamental change in the attitude and policy of the nations of the earth.

"The expenditure on armaments differs from every other expenditure in two respects. It is non-productive and the increase or diminution in armaments is not dependent upon the will of the individual government that initiates the expenditure, or even of the House of Commons that sanctions the expenditure—it depends upon

the concerted or rather competitive will of a number of great nations of whom we constitute one of the most potent. Armaments count for the largest, and I think the most sterile, increase since 1861."

... It is interesting to note the growing interest in our cause among the fraternal organizations. The following resolution, passed July 11, 1913, in Chicago, is a sample of such interest:

"Whereas, the Order of Knights of Pythias teaches peace and discourages war; now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, by the members of Lakeside Lodge, No. 230, Knights of Pythias, That we extend fraternal greetings to our guest this evening, Mr. Jiuji G. Kasai, and through him to his brethren in Japan, and that we commend the persistent struggle of William J. Bryan for peace on earth and good will to all men."

... The Clark University interracial conference this autumn is to be devoted to our relations between the United States and the South American peoples, a most timely and encouraging program.

... Dr. George W. Nasmyth, newly-elected director of the Permanent Bureau of International Students, has been engaged by the World Peace Foundation to take regular charge of its work for students. It is the purpose of the foundation to push as rapidly as possible the development of the plans for the International Students' Bureau.

... The American Association for International Conciliation has recently sent out the following self-explanatory notice:

"With this issue, the *Monthly Bulletin* of books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing with international relations published by this association since April, 1908, comes, temporarily at least, to an end. This step has been made necessary by the limited funds of the association and the greatly increased expenses involved in the distribution of the regular pamphlets of the association, of which more than 80,000 copies are now printed monthly. It is the hope of this association that THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE will, in the future, develop its department of Book Reviews in such a way that those who are interested in keeping in touch with the literature of internationalism may be able to do so through the columns of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE, published monthly by the American Peace Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., subscription price, one dollar a year."

... An observing resident of Honolulu writes to the ADVOCATE OF PEACE his interpretation of the Japanese situation in Hawaii. Among other things, he says: "Of course there is very little race prejudice here, and the Japanese, a splendid people in many respects, are popular with nine-tenths of our people. They are very thrifty, polite, kind, progressive, obedient to the laws and their employers, clean, neat, and, as far as my experience goes, as honest and as moral as other nationalities, even the whites."

... Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, familiar to all American pacifists, in his book, "The United States of America," reviewed in these columns last month, has many interesting things to say about us. He grants that we are an idealistic and progressive people, but fears that we are hampered and held back by an imperialistic

and retrogressive government. He believes that our Government is growing steadily more imperialistic rather than less, as manifested by our mania for a larger navy and our mistake of fortifying the Panama Canal. The Baron is convinced that unless heroic steps are taken soon the United States will eventually take its place with the other militarized nations of the Old World.

. . . The Fort Worth *Star Telegram* is evidently not favorably impressed by the rank and file of the pacifists. It is clear from a recent editorial, however, that it itself is rather pacifically inclined. After paying its respects to the "oceans of peace talk sloshing around every civilized land," it proceeds to compliment the Canadian Parliament upon its rejection of the government proposition to furnish three dreadnoughts to England at a cost of thirty-five millions of dollars. The writer continues: "King George, only the other day, when in Berlin to attend the wedding of Emperor William's daughter, said his ardent wish was for peace among all nations, as it had been the aim and object of his father's life. The Canadian senators appear to have taken him at his word in deciding that Great Britain now has plenty of battleships to back up such pacific sentiments. If some more rulers would imitate King George in his strong stand for peace and some more parliaments would follow the Canadian lead, a very large sum of battleship money could be saved, and no nation hurt or jeopardized so far as any one can see."

. . . It is impossible for us to print all of the things of pronounced encouragement to the peace workers uttered by the papers in these latter days. The following from the *Philadelphia Press*, however, is typical:

"With the roll of war drums in Europe scarcely ceased and nations still rattling the saber, a cynic might chuckle over the news that the peace delegates have been in council at The Hague. Nevertheless, such council has its function and its influence in bringing nations into more neighborly and pacific relations. *It can help towards a clearer recognition of mutual rights, a better expression of mutual duties and a closer attention to those mutual interests which war disrupts and peace consolidates.* This in brief is the policy of The Hague Tribunal. Since the establishment of this international court of appeals or 'parliament of mankind' in 1899, it has become a new factor in the functioning of law. It has elevated the old tribal peace compact into the 'consent of nations.' It has interpreted the conscience of civilization by writing a new code of international law. The effect has been twofold. First, the usages of war have been agreed upon and laid down so as to exclude inhuman barbarities such as poisonous bombs, deadly fumes, mushroom bullets, and inventions too numerous even for the war game. And, secondly, The Hague Conference has persistently asserted that arbitration as a means of settling international difficulties is preferable to war. It would seem as though these ambassadors of peace have a reasonable cause for being."

. . . An active worker for international peace living in Denver writes, among other things: "I became interested in your work through finding a copy of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in the Y. M. C. A. library here."

. . . Another gentleman writes from Honolulu, Hawaii: "I am delighted with the able articles and papers

in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for August and September. I was gladdened this morning to see this journal boldly and fearlessly taking its place on the table, in the library of Hawaii, alongside the *Army and Navy Journal* and the *Service*. I hope the time is not far distant when the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will become a daily, or at least a weekly, and appear in every Carnegie library."

. . . A correspondent from Hawaii writes to the *ADVOCATE*: "Admiral Moore lectured in the Y. M. C. A., Honolulu, a few days ago, on the 'American Navy.' The lecture would have been splendid if he had not denounced international peace lectures, and if he had shown better taste in not referring to the death on the cross in support of a strong navy."

### Resolutions Adopted by the Eighth International Congress of Students.

Ithaca, N. Y., September 3, 1913.

1. The congress congratulates the students of Finland and Russia upon their work for the uplift of their people by leading campaigns of education against illiteracy, alcoholism, tuberculosis, unsanitary living, etc., and wishes them success in the continuation of the splendid mission they have set before themselves. It also expresses its hope that the students of the world may be fired with zeal to carry on the work of the cultural, social, political, and economic uplift of the people of their respective countries.

2. While the congress greatly admires those students of the European states who, during the recent wars, have so nobly fought and died for their fatherlands, it expresses its sincere hope that in the near future the movement of internationalism may reach these countries and bring to them good tidings of understanding, good will, and peace among the nations, and that it may in the future prevent the necessity for such sacrifices of the best minds of a nation.

3. The congress declares itself in cordial sympathy with the aim and work of the Union des Associations Internationales at Brussels, and recommends the entrance of the "Corda Fratres," International Federation of Students, into this Union.

4. The congress declares itself in hearty sympathy with the aims of the International Institute for Organizing Intellectual Work, "Die Bruecke," at Munich, Germany.

5. The congress declares itself in hearty sympathy with the plans for a world center of communication created by the architect, Hendrik P. Andersen.

6. The congress expresses its opinion that in order to facilitate international communication and correspondence the postal rates should be reduced and the world penny postage for letters be adopted.

7. The congress declares itself heartily in favor of an auxiliary language, and expresses the earnest hope that the adherents of Esperanto and Ido (reformed Esperanto) may unite in a common effort to secure the appointment of an official commission for the purpose of thoroughly studying the problem, and adopting an official international auxiliary language.

(In addition to these resolutions, the thanks of the congress was extended to Andrew D. White, Edwin D.